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BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVANT SALARIES INCREASED--Brazzaville, 1 Dec (AFP)--The Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee, which met under the chairmanship of Head of State Denis Sassou-nguesso, has decided to increase salaries at the cost of 6.2 billion CFA francs--Fr 124 million--the final communique issued at the end of the meeting states. The Central Committee has adopted several other measures aimed at increasing the purchasing power of the civil servant, notably promotions, uniformity in family allocations and compensations for teachers valued at 1 billion CFA francs--Fr 20 million. The PCT has also planned increases in allowances for pupils and students, as well as a raise of 12 percent in pensions of retired civil servants. The country's capital budget for 1982 is estimated at 160 billion CFA francs--Fr 3.2 billion--the communique explains. This project, which is the first stage of the 5-year development plan, will help to start the important objectives of the plan and also to pursue the state enterprises reformation program. The 5-year development plan specifically envisages about 45 billion CFA francs--Fr 900 million--for rural development, the communique concludes. [Text] [AB012012 Paris AFP in French 1602 GMT 1 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/276

BRIEFS

HOUPHOUET-BOIGNY ANNOUNCES SALARY INCREASES--Many important decisions were made yesterday morning during the third meeting of the national council. They include the abolition of the television education program at the end of next academic year, a 10-percent increase in salaries of all public servants as of 1 January 1982, and the deduction of 1 percent of the salaries of all wage earners toward a national solidarity fund. This deduction, which will be the workers contribution toward the assistance to be given to the 700 intellectuals and 4,700 foremen who are jobless, will cover a period of 2 years and involve a total amount of about 1.9 billion CFA francs. These points were contained in the speech delivered by President Houphouet-boigny at the presidential palace where people from all corners of the country were assembled. Talking about the appointment of a vice president, the head of state said that he has constantly been asking himself this question. Politics is a healthy appreciation of reality, he said. In this present situation, and taking into account the fact that the opposition resulting from the last elections has not died out in some areas, I cannot breed division, he added. When the time comes, you will know who will occupy this post, the head of state concluded. [Excerpts] [AB261030 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 26 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 4719/277

EDITORS, MPS, MINISTERS GET IN HEATED DEBATE

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 6 Nov 81 pp 4-6

[Text]

THE motion that Mr. Lawrence Sifuna, MP for Bungoma South, brought to parliament last week was one which normally would have elicited nothing but a yawn from the front benches. Sifuna was calling upon the ruling party to start its own newspaper, a call that has been made on numerous occasions by parliamentarians during the past two decades or so. Traditionally, backbenchers have attacked the local press as being foreign-owned or politically biased, but the front benches, whilst warning the press to be constructive, have been quick to defend the principle of a free press. This time things did not go quite according to the usual scenario. A minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. G.G. Kariuki, raised quite a number of eyebrows when he stood in parliament to support Sifuna's motion. Kariuki described the motion as a little embarrassing in that the decision to have or not to have a Kanu newspaper lay not with parliament or the government, but with Kanu itself. But having said that, Kariuki minced no words in expressing his dissatisfaction with the daily newspapers and the way they cover politicians' pronouncements and activities. According to Kariuki, some newspapers or newspaper editors were being told whom to report and whom not to report. "We know that some politicians do go to them and tell them not to report so and so," he told fellow parliamentarians. "If they accept to be told not to report so-and-so then they have ceased to be independent and they belong to a particular clique of the people which I think is dangerous." Kariuki startled his listeners when he contended: "We have seen people who

have been so much after publicity and today they are finding themselves in trouble because they have been over-publicised." The minister warned his fellow MPs that Kenya had enemies who "go through leading personalities or newspapers". He welcomed the opportunity Sifuna's motion had given the house to debate an issue which he said was important.

The following day the *Daily Nation*, whose principal owner is the Paris-based Ismaili religious leader, the Aga-Khan, wrote a leader welcoming the idea of a party newspaper in Kenya but warning that truth is elusive and that there was no guarantee that a Kanu newspaper would be any better than other newspapers in establishing the truth about events. The *Standard* was not as sanguine in its comments on the parliamentary debate. In a long leader article published two days after the debate on Sifuna's motion, the *Standard* went directly for Kariuki. Taking issue with the minister's claim that enemies of Kenya use newspapers to undermine the country, the *Standard* asked: "As minister for internal security, what steps has Kariuki taken to take these alleged enemies of Kenya and their alleged collaborators to court for seeking to destroy Kenya, and if he has not, has he not failed in his duty which he has solemnly sworn to perform in accordance with the constitution?". Stressing that newspapers cannot publish everything which leaders utter because some of what they say is "criminal nonsense", the *Standard* invited Kariuki to telephone the editor who would be "pleased to provide evidence of dangerous rhetorical nonsense

which the minister himself uttered at the Thika fund-raising ceremony only last weekend". As was to be expected, the Standard defended the fact that it is foreign-owned. "It is only fair to put it on record that the owners of this newspaper (the London-based multinational Lonhro) do not interfere in the editorial content of the newspaper". The Standard invited Kariuki to repeat outside parliament what the Standard described as his most serious allegations, though the newspaper stopped short of saying that it would sue the minister if he were to do so.

For Kenyan political observers it was all a rather confusing development. Many politicians may have some justification in complaining that they do not receive their share of press publicity. A cabinet minister, and one of Kariuki's importance, certainly has little cause for complaint. More to the point, many Kenyans had come to associate the Standard with the top-most echelons of political power in the country, and Kariuki is among the very top of Kenya politicians. There had been no instance in the past three years of a quarrel between Kariuki and the Standard. It is interesting that in his parliamentary contribution, Kariuki did not once mention the name of any newspaper, but the Standard's leader article appears to suggest that Kariuki had the Standard in mind; so it would seem from the implied threat to sue Kariuki if he were to repeat his "serious allegations" outside the privilege of parliament.

Even as Kariuki was trying to find an appropriate response to the STANDARD leader article, the STANDARD was taking on another senior cabinet minister, this time the vice-president, Mr Mwai Kibaki. Kibaki had been invited by the MP for Mathare and minister for industry, Mr Munyua Waiyaki, as guest of honour at a fund-raising ceremony in aid of Mathare primary and secondary schools. In his speech the vice-president hit at leaders he called divisive and neo-colonial. "Those who think colonialism is the best way," Kibaki told a cheering crowd, "can go to South Africa and live there." Kibaki said there were leaders who had assumed "non-existent" roles in Kenya politics and were sowing the seeds of discord among Kenyans. He reminded his listeners that President Moi had recently said that loyalty to him should be expressed directly rather than through political groupings. Kibaki repeated what has now become a regular theme of his, taking issue with leaders who branded others as anti-Nyayo.

The Harambee function took place on Saturday afternoon. Though STANDARD (and NATION) reporters covered the function, the SUNDAY STANDARD carried no word about the meeting which raised more than shs. 2 million in aid of the schools. (The SUNDAY NATION, which in the past has carried such stories on front page, buried the story on page 10.) On Monday, however, the STANDARD reported the speeches at the Mathare harambee meeting and took issue with them in a long editorial in the same paper. The STANDARD ridiculed Kibaki's attempt to suggest that there are no leaders who are more Nyayo than others. "At the concrete, common man level--at the level of government organisation--there are indeed ways and means of determining who is more Nyayo than others," the STANDARD said. "At any time in the history of a nation, it is easy to determine who are the friends of an open society, and who are its enemies." Kibaki is reported by the STANDARD to have said that if there were a need to measure "parameters of Nyayoism" the president would have created a ministry responsible for such affairs. The STANDARD pointed out in its editorial that precisely such a ministry does exist--the office of the president. "It is the nerve centre of this nation's activities of all kinds and categories," the STANDARD said. "It is the ministry responsible for Nyayo affairs." And as if to test Kibaki's commitment to Nyayoism, the newspaper added: "One hopes Mr Kibaki will agree with this proposition. After all, he is the vice-president.

Compared with previous Standard editorial attacks on Kibaki, this was a mild one, and as in previous cases Kibaki did not respond. But others responded. The first was Laikipia Kanu branch, of which Kariuki is chairman. A press statement signed by the branch's executive officer and organising secretary took issue with the Standard editorials attacking Kariuki and Kibaki. The statement charged that the editorial against Kariuki was aimed at dividing Kenyans. "Our branch also takes the editorials as a demonstration of how the lackeys of imperialists are out to destroy our popularly elected leaders," the Laikipia Kanu branch said. "Is the paper trying to inform the public that Hon. Kariuki does not support the head of state, which is a blatant lie," the statement said. "Is the same paper not trying to inform the public that there are some cabinet ministers who do not support some who support the head of state?"

What the Laikipia Kanu branch said was mild compared with what MPs said this week when the debate of Sifuna's motion resumed. Though Kariuki himself tried to play down the issue of the Standard's editorial attack on him, his colleagues in parliament thought the Standard had gone too far. Several MPs called upon the government to ban the newspaper. "If the paper cannot respect the leaders," asked Mr. Job Lalampaa, MP for Samburu East, "who does it want to be respected?" Lalampaa called upon the editor-in-chief of the Standard, Mr. George Githii, to rejoin politics "if he wants to be a politician, instead of using the newspaper to mudsling elected representatives." (Githii was an unsuccessful candidate for the Dagoretti parliamentary seat in the 1979 general election.) Mr. Martin Shikuku, MP for Butere, called for the government to cancel its advertising contract with the Standard, observing that government advertisement alone could enable the ruling party to run a viable party newspaper. Mr. Koigiwa Wamwere, MP for Nakuru North, accused the Standard of instigating clashes between leaders. "Is it right for us to wait and see this paper continue to divide our leaders?" he asked. "If leaders are not respected, then there cannot be progress in this country. We should first show respect to President Daniel arap Moi, then his vice president. We should not wait

when the *Standard* newspaper continues to attack our vice president every time." Mr. Kimani wa Nyoike, MP for Nyandarua South, told his fellow MPs that the editorials in the *Standard* were intentionally aimed at dividing the people of Kenya. "Mr. George Githii is not an ignorant man," Kimani said. "He is not making a mistake. He is a man who is educated up to Oxford. He is deliberately dividing our country. Is it right that he must continue to do this with impunity?"

On this particular debate it seemed that the front and back benches were united. The minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Peter Oloo Aringo, agreed with backbench speakers that the foreign-owned newspapers had been "used to create factions". Said Aringo: "They have given undue publicity to some leaders. Recently they have engaged in mudslinging leaders. . . I

I am told they asked what is important in being a vice-president. I am told they have more mudslinging in stock. We have watched with dismay our papers attack friendly countries and our neighbours, when relations were improving. They have continued to attack the Organisation of African Unity when our president is the current chairman . . . We shall not sit by and see these things happen." Aringo told fellow MPs that the government will not allow "this sensitive area to continue in the hands of foreign ownership as their aims are not the same as ours."

Sifuna's motion, with an amendment by Aringo to the effect that parliament's sentiments in favour of a party newspaper should be conveyed to Kanu, was passed unanimously.

To most political observers the debate over the *Standard's* editorial ap-

pears to be part of a bigger debate over what are now called political groupings. Whether by design or default, the *Standard* group of newspapers has recently become intimately associated in the minds of many political leaders with the minister for constitutional and home affairs, Mr. Charles Njonjo. This is probably due to the frequency with which Njonjo appears in the *Standard*; his photograph has become a standard feature on page one or three of the newspaper. Editorials by the *Standard* attacking any personality, even when the sentiments in the editorial are purely the editor's, tend to be construed by those being attacked as having emanated from Njonjo, a situation which fuels widespread rumours that there is a disagreement between Njonjo and Kibaki. Indeed the groupings which politicians talk so much about appear to be around these two leading personalities.

That there is more to the issue than mere editorial polemics was proved by the Mathare *harambee* meeting last Saturday and the reaction of a cabinet minister, Mr. Stanley Oloitipitip (local government) to what was said at the meeting. Waiyaki told his constituents at the fund-raising meeting that there were leaders who are trying to become Kanu vice-president. Waiyaki did not name names, but invited those wishing to run for Kanu vice-president to do so through the vote. Oloitipitip, in a *harambee* function of his own in Lavington, Nairobi, decried those remarks, but attributed them to Kibaki, not Waiyaki. Anyone who feared for his party post in the coming elections, Oloitipitip said, should realise that Kenya was democratic and all party

positions were "open". The minister described Kibaki's remarks at Mathare as "unfortunate and uncalled for", and warned leaders against raising "a hue and cry" over the unannounced party elections.

Oloitipitip has in the past few weeks come out openly in defence of Njonjo against his detractors, and since his sentiments came so soon after the *Standard* attack on Kibaki, Kibaki supporters interpret Oloitipitip's response as part of general onslaught on Kibaki by Njonjo's supporters.

That there are political groupings is evident from the fact that President Moi himself is decrying them. But who belongs to what group is not so easy to determine. For one thing, every politician publicly denies belonging to any group. For another, it has become fashionable for politicians to echo President Moi's attack on groupings. The finger is, however, always pointed at someone else. About the only inkling Kenyans may have about interpersonal political relations among Kenya leaders is who turns up for whose *harambee* function. Afraid of being tagged either a Kibaki or a Njonjo man, some politicians are now going through a lot of political gymnastics in deciding which *harambee* meetings they can attend and which they cannot attend, or how much they should contribute to what meetings. How long this state of affairs is likely to last is unclear. Traditionally, factions have always existed in Kenya politics. Traditionally, too, relations between factions have often been resolved at the party level. The current spate of political infighting may well go on until the ruling party intervenes.

COLONEL TOE STRESSES PRC'S COMMITMENT TO ENFORCE STRIKE BAN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 6

[Text]

The Chairman of PRC Committee on Concession, Lt/Col. Albert S. Toe, has re-emphasized the PRC's commitment to enforce the penalty against anyone found violating Decree No. 12 banning strikes in the country.

According to a Capitol Building release, Col. Toe was speaking Wednesday at the Capitol when a delegation of the National Union of Bassa Youth Headed by Mr. Paul Korminee, presented a seven-point appeal through him to the Head of State to reconsider the dismissal of the 209 Lamco workers for violating Decree No. 12 recently.

The students said the dismissal had added to the high rate of unemployment in the country, thereby impeding social and economic progress of workers and their families as well as the country.

Many of the students who are children and relatives of the dismissed workers said they would face the "unfortunate experience" of quitting school if this sad trend continued.

Meanwhile, Col. Toe has assured the students that their appeal would be forwarded to the Head of State for appropriate actions.

CSO: 4700/300

NATIONAL BANK OFFICIALS REFUTE RUMORED FUNDS SHORTAGE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

Rumours circulating in Monrovia about alleged money shortage to meet government payment requirement have been refuted by National Bank officials.

An executive officer of the National Bank told this paper in an interview Wednesday that there was enough money on hand to encash the cheques of government employees.

"We have cashed every cheque that have been brought to this Bank. There is even a cash shipment expected Friday to supplement what is on hand," the Bank executive said.

The executive pointed out that there was no problem whatsoever in paying govern-

ment workers, noting that there was no need for panic.

The Finance Ministry last Tuesday halted its issuance of civil servants' cheques with notices that payment would not commence until next week.

But the National Bank executive hinted that this could be attributed to a misunderstanding on the part of Finance Ministry officials about the Bank's cash position.

Acting Finance Minister John Bestman told the New Liberian Wednesday that the situation has been brought under control, while disbursing officers were quoted as saying that salary cheques were now available.

CSO: 4700/300

IMMIGRATION, LABOR SOURCES LEVY CHARGES AGAINST CLU

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Text] "A blatant disregard for the Government's Liberianization policy and the constant harboring of illegal aliens", are charges levied against the management of an American Firm here, Coastal Liberia Uranium (CLU) by both Immigration and Labour sources.

The management of CLU, a Labour source claims, has over the years recruited for employment several aliens who were in Liberia on a visitors' visas, although there were qualified Liberians that had applied for these positions ranging from staff members to drivers.

It was disclosed in an interview Wednesday that even the Canadian, American and Britons who form the rank of CLU uranium mining operations here are without both permits of residence and work.

"Some of the aliens, mostly from our sister nations are brought in to do jobs which can be done by our own boys such as mechanics, warehouse supervisors," our source contended.

The New Liberian was informed that the rank of the company has been warned on several occasions to have illegal aliens within their employ meet up with pre-conditions set by the Bureau of Immigration, but "both the Canadian General Manager, Leslie Kaye and his British Deputy Jack Gawron feel that this is unnecessary."

He said job seekers at CLU's Ashmun Street headquarters in Monrovia are always given harsh words such as "this is not the Capitol," when they inquired about vacancies at the company.

When the Ministry of Labour sends people to see whether there are vacancies at CLU in order to send some qualified Liberians, they are told that CLU is not owned by the Ministry of Labour and "Labour does not dictate to us."

Immigration sources disclosed that CLU has been on their "hit list" for some weeks, for refusing to get residence and work permits for their alien employees.

They said although some of the aliens are at times arrested, they always end up scot free, "probably because of their connections with the higher-ups in our bureau."

When contacted to comment on these allegations, CLU's Deputy General Manager Jack Gawron refused to see the press, claiming that he was busy with a meeting.

CSO: 4700/300

JUSTICE MINISTRY PROBING AIRLINE TICKET SWINDLE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Former Liberian Consul General to Senegal Mr. Hardel Cole, and four others are being investigated by the Justice Ministry for allegedly swindling \$1 Million worth of tickets from Pan American Airlines.

Others are the proprietor of the Color Spot Photo Studio, Mr. Hank Buttner; Mr. Samuel Davis of the Morgan Travel Agency; the Lebanese Manager of the Gee-Gee Restaurant in Monrovia; and Momodu Diallo Cellu, a Guinean national who has been branded as the prime suspect.

Also wanted by the CID for their alleged involvement in the tickets racket are three Lebanese nationals, Ali Fawaz, William Vacine, and Benedict Raffa.

According to reports, 1,400 Pan AM tickets valued at \$1 Million were allegedly stolen by Diallo Cellu in July 1980 while they were en route from Dakar to Monrovia.

The stolen tickets were later discovered being sold in Monrovia at half price,

the New Liberian were informed.

During preliminary investigation conducted by the CID, Momodu Diallo Cellu, the prime suspect, admitted being involved in the tickets racket.

He claimed that the tickets were given to him to sell by one Gahazan Wisseh of SATCO whom he said had died.

Cellu said after receiving the tickets, he gave them to Mr. Cole the former Liberian diplomat, to sell on commission basis.

When Cole was grabbed and questioned by the CID, he said the tickets were given to him by Cellu to sell. He said for each ticket sold, he had four percent as commission.

The investigation also revealed that upon the arrest of Samuel Davis of the Morgan Travel Agency, \$300 was found in his possession. Davis reportedly told the CID that the money was given him by William Vacine, one of the accused at large, in order for him (Davis) to stamp six of the tickets.

According to the investigation, most of the tickets were sold at half a million dollars on the "black market" in Monrovia.

Sources close to the Color Spot said Mr. and Mrs. Buttner bought the tickets through a travel agency for regular price, but when they went to make booking on Sabena airlines, they were later told that the Pan Am tickets were stolen.

Meanwhile, 37 of the tickets have been retrieved by the CID while the five accused are on bail until the investigation is completed.

CSO: 4700/300

EGG SHORTAGE ATTRIBUTED TO HIGH PRODUCTION COSTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

The shortage of eggs on the Liberian market has been blamed more on prevailing economic factors rather than the shortage of chicken feeds as reported recently.

Sources close to some Liberian poultry farmers told the New Liberian Tuesday that the egg shortage is mainly due to the high cost of producing the commodity which has knocked many of the small Liberian poultry farmers out of business.

Our source explained that when the wholesale price of a dozen of eggs was one dollar and the retail price was one dollar and ten cents, a bag of chicken feeds was sold for six dollars.

He said gas price was still less than a dollar per gallon while labour was reasonable and available. In short, he added, general operating cost was manageable.

The source asserts, that now, a bag of feeds sells for \$22.00, which is more than 35 percent increase over the price of \$6.00,

while gas price is \$3.00 and the cost of labour and other related costs have escalated. Nevertheless, the official price for a dozen of eggs at wholesale is \$1.60, which is 60 percent increase over the mark of reference.

He said to make the situation worse, many Liberian farmers had to suspend operation after the April 12 Revolution, thus the supply and demand curve dropped sharply on the supply side.

Asked what could remedy the situation, our source indicated the need for government to re-examine the whole poultry farming problems in a bid to provide some incentives to the poultry farmers to enable them to operate with some margin of profitability.

On the question of importation of eggs, our source decried it as being a solution. He said "as a stop-gap measure, yes, but in the final analysis, such a measure only drains the economic and makes Liberia the more and more dependent."

The stoppage of the importation of feeds by the ULRC, he added, could not have caused the shortage of poultry products as alleged, because, according to him, Sangai Farm manufactured its own feeds as well as Home Grown Poultry Farm.

If the economics of the factor of production in this sector of the economy is reviewed by government to minimize the losses sustained by small Liberian farmers in the past, many will return to the farms to produce adequate eggs for the Liberian market, as well as keep some of our resources here at home," he assured the New Liberian.

CSO: 4700/300

TEAM SET UP TO ESTABLISH FOOD PRODUCTION CORPORATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Lucillia Hinneh]

[Text]

A seven-man team has been appointed by Agriculture Minister Alfred Fromoyan to conduct feasibility studies for the establishment of a \$2.1 million food production corporation in the country.

The team, headed by Mr. Arthur Summerville, an agricultural economist at the Agriculture Ministry, consists of a soil economist from the Planning Ministry; one agronomist; one rural engineer and one agricultural economist from WARDA; and two financial analysts from the Budget Bureau.

The team is expected to begin a nation-wide tour shortly to locate suitable site for the corporation, according to Minister Fromoyan.

He said agreement for the establishment of the Corporation was reached following

a proposal presented to the Head of State by the Minister of Agriculture that 100 acres of farm land be set up in each country for the production of rice.

He said the Head of State then instructed the Ministry of Agriculture to involve the Ministry of Planning, Budget Bureau, and WARDA to undertake a thorough study before establishing the Corporation.

Capt. Fromoyan noted that the Corporation, when established, will produce rice and a variety of food crops for the Liberian population.

He added that although rice was the initial crop to be produced, it is believed that a number of other crops can be produced if the implications involved are technically, socially and economically sound.

SURVEY INDICATES GSA PURCHASING SCHEME BESET WITH PROBLEMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

A survey of Agriculture, Justice, Public Works, Finance, Commerce, Local Government, Health and Foreign Ministries, as well as Immigration Bureau and Monrovia City Corporation indicates that the GSA controlled purchasing scheme is still clouded with problems.

Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, Health Foreign Affairs and City Hall procurement officers hold the GSA responsible for delays in delivery supplies.

But the man responsible for supplies at Public Works blames the bureaucratic negligence within his Ministry for delays.

Mr. Benjamin Witherspoon, in an interview, said short-

ages within his Ministry cannot be attributed to the GSA. He said the Ministry's officials delay in signing procurement papers. By the time they signed the documents, he added, the materials are diplayed.

Mr. Witherspoon, however, noted that the GSA at times supplies wrong materials. "If the GSA is to order these things, they should get what we want," he added.

CSO: 4700/300

DEPORTATION OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

About 300 illegal aliens have been arrested by Immigration authorities for deportation. A high immigration source said Wednesday 40 of them have already been deported to their respective countries. Those scheduled for deportation are mainly responsible for the high rate of vagrancy in the country. A source disclosed that another shuttle load of aliens would soon be taken to neighboring borders for deportation.

Screening of the aliens, who are being detained at the Monrovia Central Prison, established their nationalities as Guineans, Ivorians, Malians, and Sierra Leoneans.

The 40 Guineans deported were termed by Immigration sources as "undesirable aliens without any means of livelihood."

The sources further said those aliens deported and

Immigration officials believe that the deportation of illegal aliens would curtail the vagrancy and crime rate in the country.

It is claimed by the Immigration that these aliens entered the country illegally, engaged in "petit" businesses without obtaining permits, and don't bother to pay government taxes.

However sources said aliens already arrested could be released provided they meet Naturalization pre-requisites before deportation schedule.

CSO: 4700/300

BRIEFS

NEW RETAIL RICE PRICE--The People's Redemption Council has approved a new price for the retailing of rice per cut throughout the country. According to a Commerce Ministry release, rice will be retailed at 30 cents a cup in Montserrado County, while scaling up to 32 cents at Bomi Hills, Kakata, Bong and Cape Mount Counties. In Nimba and Lofa Counties and parts of Grand Gedeh, the price per cup is 33 and 34 cents, depending on the location. The price per cup reaches 35 cents in Sinoe and Maryland Counties. It should be recalled that the price of 100-lb bag of rice was structured upward by \$4.00 when government decided to stop subsidizing its importation. The Liberian Marketing Association requested for a price increase of 5 cents per cup from 25 cents to 30 cents. The Association's request was then forwarded to the People's Redemption Council for scrutiny and consideration. In a letter conveying the Council's approval to the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Commander-In-Chief Samuel K. Doe also directed that the consuming masses take due note of the new price. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 81 p 2]

DEPUTY MINISTER'S RETURN--Deputy Foreign Minister Christopher Minikon returned home Tuesday from a visit to Japan as Guest of the Japanese Government. According to a Foreign Ministry release, Minister Minikon also visited China and the United States and held talks with Foreign Ministry officials in those countries. In his remarks at a brief welcoming ceremony at the Foreign Ministry, Minister Minikon thanked the staff of the Ministry and called for the Ministry's closer cooperation with other ministries and agencies. He said because the Foreign Ministry plays an important role in matters involving the country's relationship with other countries, it must be involved in matters relating to international requests and enquiries. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 12 Nov 81 pp 1, 6]

SUP WINS ELECTION--The Student Unification Party (SUP) which lost power for the first time in 10 years has again emerged on the University of Liberia campus as the dominant forces in student leadership within the institution. Mr. A. Siafa Blackie and Mr. G. Nah Tiepoh president and vice president respectively, captured 1,181 votes. The opposition party, Union of Progressive Students, carried 827 votes. While the independent candidate Mr. A. Blamo Dixon took a mere 8 votes. Hundreds of SUP supporters and sympathizers marched the streets of Monrovia expressing satisfaction over election returns. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

GUINEAN PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE--Monrovia, 28 Nov (AFP)--An 11-man Guinean delegation headed by Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui arrived here today to deliver a special message from Guinean leader Ahmed Sekou Toure. The delegation, which includes Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure, was to meet later with Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe and other government officials. The Guinean delegation was met at the airport by Liberian Vice Head of State Major General J. Nicolas Podier and Guinean Ambassador to Liberia Moussa Cisse. [Text] [AB281400 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 28 Nov 81]

CSO: 4700/334

NEW COAL MINES TO BE OPENED IN MOATIZE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpts] CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] is going to open four new coal mines in Moatize. In one of them, an underground mine, the excavation work is already underway, and plans call for starting excavations for two others--also underground mines--before the end of this year. Lastly, and parallel with that work, preparations are also underway to open the first strip coal mine in our country.

The mine that is already being opened is Chipanga 11. The other two underground mines will be Chipanga 9 and Chipanga 10. These new mines will have an average annual capacity of about 200,000 tons.

The purpose of the strip mine is not so much to increase CARBOMOC's coal production as it is to serve for technological experimentation and personnel training.

The strip mine will play essentially a pilot role in establishing the conditions for opening a big strip mine in the middle of this decade that will provide a big increase in coal production in Mozambique.

Four underground mines are currently operating in our country, all of them in Moatize. They are Chipanga 3, 4, 7, and 8. Although the opening of strip mines requires more advanced technology, they meet basic concerns in the development policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Development of the mining area has had the cooperation of the socialist countries, especially the GDR. Vocational training is currently one of the biggest requirements for that development. To obtain it, dozens of Mozambican workers have taken courses at various levels, including that of engineering, in that socialist country.

The development achieved so far in Moatize is currently in a stage of consolidation. Priority has been given to preparatory work that will permit a leap forward within a period estimated at about 2 years.

In this phase of consolidation, certain infrastructures will be improved and workers will be trained, as mentioned above, but special attention will be paid to services related to mining activity. Particularly important in this respect is the question of a transportation system for shipping the coal.

Because of inadequate rail shipments, the coal already extracted has been piling up in Moatize, especially this year. This problem affects the normal operation of CARBOMOC and the country's economy, since the coal accumulated there is exposed to sun, rain and wind and thus undergoes quantitative and qualitative losses. In addition, there is the danger of fire.

ROLE OF CELLS IN PARTY ECONOMIC POLICY EXPLORED

Role of Cells

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] "The role of the cells is to insure the life of the party and impose its political principles--to carry out the revolution." So said Marcelino dos Santos last night at the conclusion of debate at the Second National Seminar on Party Economic Policy, now underway in our country's capital.

The seminar is scheduled to end today. It has been underway since last Monday, its purpose being to take stock of activities by the party's economic policy sector during 1981 and project its activity for 1982.

In emphasizing the role of the cells, the Central Committee secretary for party economic policy clarified a point that turned out to be one of the most controversial during the debates yesterday and the day before yesterday.

The debates revealed contradictions in the concept of the role to be played by the cells, particularly in the battle for economic development. The fuzzy distinction between administrative and political structures and the resulting conflicts that have arisen in their relationship were brought to light by some of the participants.

Marcelino dos Santos showed that such a contradiction exists only because some structures have not yet assimilated the real nature of the party's activity as the guiding force. He explained that mistaken ideas in that area have led party cells to take on the role of managers and to try to replace the management of enterprises or departments. This is because they are not capable of fulfilling perfectly their task of mobilization and defense of the party's political principles. And in the economic battle specifically, they are not capable of creating the conditions in each location for fulfillment of the plans.

The Central Committee secretary for party economic policy said: "There is a whole series of guidelines that do not need to be made known now. They were provided long ago. What is needed is for them to be implemented and correctly known." The truth of his statement became very clear when that member of the party leadership went on to read several excerpts from basic party documents such as the Program and Bylaws.

Marcelino dos Santos stressed the need for the cells to assume their role in a consistent manner by accomplishing the tasks that were assigned to them long ago. The points raised during the meeting as revealing a lack of activity were mentioned again by the Central Committee secretary for party economic policy to show that many cells have not taken responsibility for their real tasks or understood the real importance of those tasks.

Dos Santos Closing Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpts] "The party must be capable of meeting society's demand for development. The work we have done here reflects that requirement and the party's need to make a qualitative leap forward." With those words, Marcelino dos Santos defined the main content of the Second National Seminar on Party Economic Policy, which ended yesterday morning in our country's capital.

The final working session of the meeting that had been underway since last Monday under the guidance of Marcelino dos Santos, Central Committee secretary for party economic policy, reflected the impact that the seminar's work will have to have on future work by the party.

"Our feeling is that we are now more clear-sighted and more reinvigorated because we have been able to put together suitable conclusions for causing the party's work to advance and strengthening the revolution." So said Marcelino dos Santos during a speech marking the end of the seminar.

He also said that working methods are the essential thing and that it is not enough, therefore, to tell ourselves that we left this meeting with clear conclusions as to what must be done so that the party will grow and become stronger. "It is necessary for each individual to be well aware that it is through practice that he must clear up these questions. We cannot leave here thinking that from now on we are not going to make any mistakes. It is practice itself that will show us whether we have mastered that truth."

His speech at the closing session made it clear how important the debates taking place at the seminar are for insuring that a broad movement affecting all of the party's rank-and-file structures will be unleashed by the time of the fourth congress. A final summary presented at the end of the debates also emphasized the importance of the meeting to the process of strengthening the party and preparing it to direct the battle of the decade more correctly.

Marcelino dos Santos said that based on that summary, a final communique from the seminar will be prepared for dissemination by the media at the proper time.

The final session was also a thrilling occasion thanks to the creative initiative demonstrated by students from the Nautical School, where the seminar was held.

A cultural session preceding the seminar's closing was also attended by the delegation from NORAD [Norwegian Agency for International Development] and Norway's Labor Party, which was visiting the Nautical School at the time. Marcelino dos Santos

introduced the visitors and recalled the sense of solidarity they showed toward the Mozambican people during the armed struggle for national liberation.

The comparison of experiences provided through the reports on activities by many of the structures represented at the meeting showed that there are positive results where clear knowledge exists and the specific features of the tasks and working methods proper to the party are adopted. Where those conditions do not exist, the confusion between party activities and those of other structures was obvious, resulting in conflict and ineffective work to raise political consciousness.

It was seen from the various examples presented that in industrial or agricultural enterprises, the lack of clear knowledge concerning the tasks and methods of the party structures leads the latter to become management bodies or management advisory councils or to adopt other forms of participation in which a paternal relationship toward a cell sometimes develops.

Those models of incorrect tasks and working methods flourish in places where obvious activity more directly linked to material production can be engaged in. In institutions of another kind, however--especially ministries and central organizations of the state apparatus--it was seen that since the only alternative consists of having their work taken over by the minister or director, the cells find no way of justifying their existence, and this explains the paralysis of many of those rank-and-file party organizations.

That situation as far as working methods and a clear definition of tasks are concerned was given particular emphasis as being in serious contradiction with the requirements of the great battle that the Mozambican people intend to undertake so that underdevelopment can be overcome in this decade.

It was seen, however, that if the cells take responsibility for their tasks and adopt the working methods proper to party structures, they will naturally be in a position to assume their role, thus conferring on the party the character of a guiding force for the state and society.

On condition that the members of each rank-and-file organization experience and participate in the work of all sectors in their enterprise, department, or place of residence and belong to the various structures, particularly the democratic mass organizations, the cells will be in a privileged position to familiarize themselves more thoroughly with the problems of that particular place.

It is that condition, consistently met by the members, which results in the possibility of greater collective knowledge at the cell level and greater sensitiveness to problems than are possible in any other structure.

Regardless, therefore, of whether the director or manager is a party member or not, the quality of that knowledge confers a natural authority on the cell. With that in mind, the one responsible for the institution must be able, while retaining the power that is his, to acknowledge in the party structure the basic role that it has in creating conditions in which the institution's objectives will be fully realized.

11798

CSO: 4742/77

INSTALLATION OF LOUDSPEAKERS HELPS SPREAD IDEAS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] The Social Communication Office of the Ministry of Information will install three more loudspeakers on metal towers in the Hulene neighborhood to supplement the tower that already exists.

These three towers will be added to another one that has been there since June 1979, when the social communication center was built. That tower currently has four new loudspeakers that were recently installed after the others were stolen last August. Their installation marked the resumption of daily transmissions by the Social Communication Office.

The four loudspeakers have a range of 800 meters. To increase the area covered by the loudspeakers, the position of the three new towers will be staggered so that each one will complement the others in the coverage area.

Programming

The programming is totally in the hands of Hulene's residents themselves. Basically educational in character, the programs cover the fields of health, education, regional natural resources and, above all, the problems of the neighborhood itself.

The programming also includes the transmission of news from Radio Mozambique, soccer games, and official and party programs.

The programs are transmitted daily between 0500 and 0700 hours, the period when the entire population of Hulene can hear them.

The social communication program was initially aimed at the communal villages, but 2 years ago it also began to be set up in city neighborhoods, where the work has been done jointly by the DTIP [Department of Party Ideological Propaganda] and the Social Communication Office of the Ministry of Information. The neighborhood of Hulene was the site of the first experiment, which had positive results.

In addition to the towers with loudspeakers, there are also a cassette recorder, a radio, a record player, and an amplifier. Generators are used in communal villages that lack electricity.

The centers also show educational films, using a movie projector for the purpose. The residents are also provided with backup texts on health, education, and other subjects, and a people's newspaper is also published by the residents.

Among the objectives of the social communication centers are those of accelerating the integral development of the community and allowing the inhabitants to produce their own programs.

They also provide the inhabitants with a permanent forum for discussing their problems and permit the evaluation of community development in the communal villages and the neighborhoods.

11798

CSO: 4742/77

ALGERIA-NIGER BORDER DEMARCATION HAILED

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 28 Oct 81 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Faithfulness to the Principles and Spirit of Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] One of the constants of the foreign policy followed by our country under the aegis of the Supreme Military Council is certainly faithfulness to the principles and spirit of cooperation. It is this faithfulness which explains the positions we have taken in many international forums and which justifies our fight for respect of the charters of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] and the UN in matters of relations and cooperation between states. It is this spirit which dictates our good-neighbor policy with all the states which surround us and support our impassioned search for peace and harmony among nations.

Following the straight line of this political philosophy, our country has reached an agreement with Algeria for the installation of a joint border demarcation commission, the second phase of whose work begins in Algiers today. What matters are to be covered? To reach an amicable agreement in friendship and mutual understanding of the demarcation of the long border we have in common. To this end, teams of technicians are working on site; and the first meeting of the commission was held in Arlit in September 1981, pursuant to the political wish to produce results satisfactory to all.

By doing this, Niger and Algeria have once again demonstrated their faithfulness to the principles and ideals of the OAU and their good-neighbor spirit which is conducive to consolidation of their relations that are otherwise excellent. They are thus showing all the African states the path to follow in this sector, and this happy initiative opens for them a new era of harmonious and durable cooperation. In this way, they are eliminating between them one of the stumbling blocks to relations among newly-independent African states and implementing the best solution to one of the many problems and points of difference inherited from the colonial period.

It is in fact a truism to say that in general what is upsetting relations between African states is the imprecision and evanescence of borders set by a colonizer who was only thinking of his own interests. To convince oneself, it is enough to refer to the many conflicts which have set and still set African states at odds with one another, from the Sahara to the Horn of Africa.

For their part, Niger and Algeria have decided as sovereign nations and as mature people to sit down around a negotiating table and to combine the means of investigation on site, within the context of common respect for the principles and spirit of good neighbors to determine their borders.

8143

CS0: 4719/219

NIGER

BRIEFS

GUINEAN AIR AGREEMENT--An air agreement was signed yesterday by the Republic of Niger represented by Minister of Information Mahamadou Halilou, serving as acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and by the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea represented by His Excellency Doumbouya Kouramoudou, ambassador of Guinea to our country. [Text] [Niamey LE SAHEL in French 24-25 Oct 81 p 2] 8143

CSO: 4719/219

PDS LEADER ACCUSED OF THIRST FOR POWER

Dakar L'UNITE AFRICAINE in French No 96, Oct 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by A. S. Kane]

[Text] After Bikassa, Wade! JEUNE AFRIQUE has found in this the vein of a real lode. These interviews are in fact pure entertainment in which picturesque personalities--and Africa has its share of them--regale the public with their fantasies, as if preening their feathers. They are also the first to be surprised when at the end of this kind of mental striptease they see themselves in the eyes of others more naked than jaybirds. Here we must pay homage to the talent of the interviewers: it is not all that easy to let the air out of a windbag while having the air--no pun intended--of pumping him back up. It is positively true that promising certain politicians the "number one page" of an international magazine is like giving them the moon. According to their tastes and temperaments, some of them would kill their own father and mother, while others, content with the mental striptease, would bare their souls.

Counselor Wade, who has been pursued by an evil demon for some time,--with due respect to him--did, therefore, bare his soul. A cranium, no matter how handsome it may be, does not of necessity make a head. We have known this for a long time; but the next to last edition of JEUNE AFRIQUE, with a supporting photo, provides irrefutable proof of this: a head is nothing more than a cranium. And, with even greater reason, a mere cranium cannot be a headman. Taking it a step further, we find in that edition an illustration of the difference between a headman and a chief. In fact Counselor Wade offers proof that the headman can shine without being a brilliant chief. Far from it!

Two or 3 years ago, Counselor Wade represented us in court. Since then, we have come to realize that his reputation as an attorney had been largely overrated. The case was dismissed before he even had a chance to plead it thoroughly. This counselor-at-law handled the case like a law clerk: he stupidly botched the entire procedure. In the court of JEUNE AFRIQUE, Counselor Wade has shown himself to be just as inept as defense attorney Wade of the past in the Dakar court. We would really fear for him if he had to appear with such credentials in the State Security Court which is handling a case in which some of his supporters are involved.

Wade states in the Avenue des Ternes weekly that he was supposed to return to Dakar on 1 October; however, the night before, the directorate of the PDS [Senegalese

Democratic Party] had asked him to remain in Paris to engage in agit-prop [?agitation-propaganda]. Thus, it was out of party discipline and patriotism that Abdoulaye Wade deprived us of his flamboyant presence. Fear of prison probably had nothing to do with it. Very well!

However, Friday, 2 October, I myself saw Counselor Wade in the corridors of the Roissy airport. He was surrounded by four big bodyguards and was headed toward the counter which registers passengers bound for Dakar. A good hundred Senegalese saw him and, as I did, believed that he was returning to the country. Those who took the trouble to find out finally discovered only in Dakar that he had had to forego the trip. Perhaps after all he had only come to the airport with such fanfare to mail a letter or to say goodbye to someone. People in the Roissy corridors must be as uncertain of this as those in the metro; and one can very well not fear prison and even so have a concern for his physical safety.

Going beyond or in conjunction with this anecdote, with regard to courage Wade encloses himself in a history of armed bodyguards and domestic espionage. He convinced himself that he was poorly protected and surrounded himself with bodyguards who were trained in an actual school. That reminds me of a comment by Jean Briere with respect to the King of Goree who sold his island to the Dutch for a few bars of iron: "Iron," he said, "iron, Denga Mafall! What do you need iron for? You are still in the wood age!" In fact, those bars of iron were to be Africa's misfortune.

Why did Abdoulaye Wade have such a desire for bodyguards, real gorillas who scare honest folks? The answer is as plain as the nose on your face. He gave us a clue to this when he said: "...Our party is organized like a government." All of Counselor Wade is in that statement: he has a thirst for power. A thirst that is not unquenchable but uncontrollable. It keeps him from sleeping, eating and thinking anything else but of concealing his thirst rather than extinguishing it. He wants power and in the lack thereof is seeking substitute gratifications. Upon his return from his trip, he wants to be greeted like a chief of state. He wants a motorcycle escort, a pavilion with his name on it. He wants bodyguards. This man's weakness is vanity combined with impatience. These fog his understanding and cause him to drift from one incoherence to another until he reaches the fine line--let us reverse Talleyrand's remark--which separates the lack of something from the crime.

8143

CSO: 4719/220

PS FACED BY CRISIS; 'VIOLATING OWN LAWS'

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 25, Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial by Amadou Top: "General Warning"]

[Text] Legislative and presidential elections theoretically are scheduled for 1983.

Our country's different political parties have over a year to prepare for them. Those parties which would like to use the elections as a barometer to judge the political awareness of the working people are calmly dealing with such matters.

The power-seeking parties, which are up to their ears electioneering in all directions, are worried and will continue to be so.

The Socialist Party [PS], which is in power, is the most distressed of all the political parties today. There are several reasons for this.

As its ball and chain, it is dragging a leader who was thrust into the leadership of the country only because of the subtleties of a manipulated Constitution.

The PS is entirely responsible for an unprecedented crisis which all of the combined ideologues are incapable of exorcising and which no smoke screen can mask.

The PS is shot through with clan contradictions which it is unable to resolve.

The patriotic opposition which was considered to have broken up into rival groups, following recognition of numerous factions, is consolidating and the focal point, the RNDP [National Democratic and Popular Revolution], is gaining ground everywhere.

That is what is worrying the ruling PS and is pushing it toward unrestrained provocation against the opposition parties.

Certainly, his cutback of the state apparatus, which continues to be the last recourse of the crippled bureaucratic middle class--in its political confrontation with the people--is the principal element of the strategy of Abdou Diouf and his party.

The communications media (radio, television, LE SOLEIL) and the administration (governors, prefects, subprefects, the gendarmerie) are thus outrageously placed

at the almost exclusive service of the PS, making a mockery of the proclaimed neutrality of republican institutions.

But then if a political party (that is in power) manipulates the state apparatus to keep itself in power, including violation of its own laws, what is there that can force the opposition to respect such a state?

That is the big question which is going to structure the political life of Senegal in the coming months.

8143

CSO: 4719/220

BRIEFS

SECTION OF PANAFTEL NETWORK INAUGURATED--This morning the Pan-African telecommunications [PANAFTEL] network was inaugurated at Tambacounda. You were able to hear the ceremony in our live broadcast. The head of state, who returned to Dakar this afternoon, spoke to the press on this matter. [Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Mr President, you have just inaugurated the second section of the PANAFTEL network, we would like to know what importance you attach to this event. [Answer] I have just performed a very important act in inaugurating this section of the PANAFTEL network. This inauguration, the commissioning of this section of PANAFTEL, enables us to realize a dual objective: making our country more accessible at the national level, as well as the achievement of regional and continental integration. Hence, in this dual capacity, the act we performed this morning marks a very important event and it should be regarded as such while hoping that it will be followed by many other equally important steps that will help us to better achieve our final objective of regional and continental integration not only in the field of telecommunications, but in all other areas of activity. [End recording] [Excerpt] [AB011135 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CSO: 4719/276

SOUTH AFRICA

DEFENSE MINISTER ASSERTS NEW CROSS-BORDER STRIKES COULD OCCUR

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] Phalaborwa--At the official inauguration of 7 infantry battalion at Phalaborwa on Saturday, Defense Minister General Magnus Malan said that South Africa's enemies should realize that, if need be, the country will not hesitate to act again as it did in the case of Operation Protea.

No self-respecting country with the safety and welfare of its citizens at heart can stand by and watch while terrorist groups try to jeopardize its future.

Any country harboring and supporting terrorists should realize that the terrorists will lose the struggle. "We are determined to eradicate them, even if we have to cross over our borders to achieve that."

Pride

"Both our friends and our enemies should now be aware that we plan to solve our problems without outside interference. We shall not allow our future to be determined by outsiders."

South Africans are proud that, despite boycotts and a generally hostile world attitude, they have succeeded in creating a military force that our enemies now dread.

South Africa is also proud that it doesn't need foreign military equipment or instructors to maintain its military hitting-power--unlike some of South Africa's outspoken and critical neighbors.

Support

But the defense force would not have such success against the country's enemies, were it not for the loyal support of the population.

"In a struggle such as the one we are now engaged in, and that keeps making increasing demands of us, no defense force can operate in isolation. We need the active support of all the country's inhabitants: whites, coloreds and blacks, men and women. The defence force is, so to speak, a public concern and we are proud of that fact."

General Malan said that Phalaborwa's strategic position in South Africa's defense made it an obvious choice for infantry training.

After General Malan had officially inaugurated the base, the commanding officer, Maj H.J. Schultz, presented him with a lynx head made of wild olive. The lynx--with a cross for background--is the unit's emblem, and wild olive is indigenous to the area.

CSO: 4701/18

1980 SEEN AS VITAL YEAR FOR BLACK PROGRESS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE year 1980 was in various respects a prosperous one for the Black peoples of Southern Africa, who benefitted by improved economic conditions, as well as various new initiatives and structural changes on the level of Government policy.

This is the conclusion reached by the Bureau of Economic Research, Co-operation and Development (Benso) in its latest publication, "Statistical Survey of Black Development 1980", which has just been released.

"Although much was said before 1980 about a constellation of Southern African states, of new forms of co-operation, of a confederal dispensation and of better possibilities for Black development, important initiatives in this regard were taken in 1980," writes Benso in its review of the year's main events affecting Black development.

In the economic sphere, too, there was considerable progress. The favourable growth experienced in South Africa in 1980, together with the abolition by the Government of measures restricting the participation of Blacks in economic life, had made it possible for Blacks to make economic progress on a wide front.

Decrease

"Unemployment among Blacks decreased by almost one percent to 8,1 percent of the Black labour force, which means that the number of unemployed Blacks is 36 000 lower than the figure for the previous year.

"Moreover, real wage increases have resulted in most working Blacks being better off today than they were a year ago," states Benso.

Considered over a somewhat longer period, it appeared from the first results of the 1980 Population Census that over the past decade there had been considerable progress with the settlement of Blacks in the national states.

"The increase in numbers from 1970 to 1980 came to 44,7 percent, as against only 11,6 percent in the 'so-called White area'. This achievement can be attributed to:

- The implementation of resettlement programmes,

- Border changes which made possible even the inclusion of large towns such as Kwa Mashu,

- Political development which, in the early '70s, in particular, led to much additional Government employment, and

- The positive influence of development programmes through which new job opportunities were created."

Benso's statistical series show that the greatest progress made with development programmes during the '70s was at points near

the borders of the national states.

As a result of this, many people were able to live in their own areas while working outside them.

"Once the new initiatives concerning matters such as economic co-operation and regional development for the coming years gain substance, the results should be even better," the report says.

This conclusion confirmed earlier findings of the Bureau that although heartland development should always enjoy the highest priority, South Africa's salvation did not lie in the creation of a large number of separate and struggling economies, but in economic co-operation within a system of political separateness Benso says.

In a diary of events affecting Black development, a wide variety of the events of 1980 are recorded, but the most important part of the report is the more than 100 tables on all aspects of the development of the Blacks in Southern Africa.

Among the more interesting figures in this review are those on the income of the Blacks.

For instance, it is shown that the total income earned by Blacks in the Republic and the national states increased from R2 408-million in 1970

to R6 908-million in 1977.

This gives an income per person of R383 in 1977, as against the R152 in 1972 (these figures do not, however, make provision for inflation).

Another interesting figure is that of purchasing power, where it is indicated that only R1 928-million out of the total purchasing power of Blacks of R6 682-million can be applied in the national states.

The report also shows that real earnings, after provision for the declining value of money, of Black workers in the Republic and national states, outside the agricultural sector, have risen since

1973 from R555 per worker to R738 per worker in 1978 (all figures expressed in 1970 rand).

This rise represents an increase of 33,6 percent. As against this, the real earnings of White workers, again calculated in 1970 rand, dropped slightly over this period by 3,8 percent.

"Thus it is very clear that the relative wage gap narrowed rapidly in the period concerned," the report says.

The tables on education show that the number of classrooms for Blacks increased between 1975 and 1979 from 62 580 to 80 687.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4700/301

NEW RIGHT WING PARTY IS FOUNDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

ACTION Own Future (AOF), is to formally start a new right-wing political party tomorrow.

AOF plans a two-day congress tomorrow and Saturday at which about 450 delegates will be present, Dr J A Gerber, secretary of the organisation, said yesterday.

Most of the delegates would come from the Transvaal, others from the Free State and a few each from the Cape and Natal.

Dr Gerber said the delegates would represent about every possible occupation and were definitely not only right-wing academics, as has been suggested in certain circles.

The AOF has published the outlines of an envisaged policy, which appears to be some sort of rigid demand for self-determination for every population group in South Africa on the basis that Whites, Coloureds, Asians and the various Black groups would be allocated a portion of the Republic as its "appointed country".

A policy document says: "Such a division of the country into appointed countries means that separate development will be taken to its full and logic conclusion, so that every separate national group will ultimately be given its own country in which it will govern with full autonomy."

The plans also envisage consolidated "appointed countries" for each nation, not only to define boundaries, but also to make them

economically viable.

"The party will endeavour to create for the proposed independent states (for Whites, Coloureds, Asians and Blacks) — in their ethnic diversity — as well as for all other states in southern Africa, a dispensation characterised by peaceful co-existence, mutual co-operation, and where necessary and as far as possible, mutual help," the policy document says.

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HNP COULD LET PROGRESSIVES WIN IN JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 9

[Article by Poen de Villiers]

[Text]

The Herstigte Nasionale Party could be instrumental in letting the Progressive Federal Party come into power in the Johannesburg City Council next year — and it would not mind at all — according to the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais.

He was commenting on allegations in Johannesburg civic circles that the HNP would split the right-wing vote during the municipal elections next year, allowing the PFP to take over control of the city.

Mr Marais said he would not mind at all if this was so, because if the PFP came into power, the situation in Johannesburg would not change.

"Whether it is the PFP of Van Zyl-Slabbert and Colin Eglin or the PFP of Pik, Fanie and P W Botha, it is the same.

"The one is just a little more subdued than the other and not so forthright in its policies, but basically they are the same," Mr Marais said.

"In any event, I think it is much safer to fight a frank opponent, and that is what the PFP is."

One of the main issues the HNP would concentrate on during its election campaign would be to condemn the opening of facilities to all races, he added.

In this regard a recent incident at Gillooly's Farm, when a Black man was shot dead after an argument between a White couple and a group of Blacks, would be used, he said, to show how racial friction could be caused by opening all facilities.

Mr Marais will announce the names of at least eight HNP candidates for the municipal elections at a public meeting in the Selborne Hall, Johannesburg, tonight at 7.30.

He said his announcement would contain some surprises, and these would not be news of possible defectors from the National Party. "We have very strong candidates."

Although he is expected to name only eight candidates tonight, more are expected to be nominated at a later stage. "We are definitely active in many other wards," Mr Marais said.

SLABBERT WARNS AGAINST MILITARY ACTION FOR NP GOALS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Murray McNally: "'SADF Must Not Become The NP In Uniform'"]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — As the official Opposition in Parliament the Progressive Federal Party had to guard against the Defence Force becoming the National Party in uniform, the leader of the PFP, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said when he opened the party's national congress in Cape Town last night.

The PFP had to be ever-watchful that military action did not become an extension of the goals of the NP, Dr Slabbert warned.

If the actions of the Defence Force were calculated to maintain the status quo, which the PFP rejected, then the opposition should either protest vigorously or "get out of parliament".

As a party the PFP believed military action was necessary to preserve stability to create a shield behind which it could pursue its goal of peaceful constitutional change.

As a political party in Parliament the PFP accepted the necessity for stability in order to bring about constitutional and evolutionary change because such change had never taken place anywhere in the world under conditions of instability and chaos.

The party had to continually question the Government by asking it how it was using the time bought through military action to bring about change to a society with more justice and freedom.

The party opposed organisations and groups which sought to bring about revolutionary, violent or subversive change in South Africa, Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Slabbert said that from time to time the PFP had been urged to demonstrate a greater willingness to negotiate with or even to go into coalition with the Government.

But he had made it clear that he would only participate in a political realignment when the majority of the White electorate accepted that all South Africans, regardless of race, ethnicity, sex or religion were entitled to the rights of full citizenship.

They should also stand for the removal of all forms of statutory racial discrimination.

The majority of the White electorate should also accept that all South Africans were

entitled to participate in the political process on the same basis as any other person but that there should be no domination of one group over another.

This principle could be given effect in a number of different constitutional forms which could be negotiated. And finally, the principle must be accepted that the individual's membership of a group must be based on voluntary association and not be the result of legal compulsion.

"Any move the Government makes in this direction on these issues will find us ready to talk business and to give our support," Dr Slabbert said.

DTA BREAKUP COULD LEAD TO SWAPO VICTORY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

WITH an election in South West Africa looking more and more likely, this is not the time for strains to appear in the ruling Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Nor is it time for the DTA to begin looking askance at South Africa and questioning its actions or motives.

Yet it is precisely at this moment that the potential for trouble is evident.

The DTA claims that its efforts to bring about change since it came to power have been thwarted by the territory's interim constitution, Proclamation AG 8, providing for second-tier ethnic representative authorities.

DTA members allege that the SWA National Party, the dominant group in the White authority, has abused AG 8 to sabotage the central government's policy.

Some members of the DTA are adamant that AG 8 should be scrapped; others want amendments, and there are some who say AG 8 can work as it is, if it is interpreted and enforced correctly by the South African Government.

Mr Dirk Mudge, the chairman of the DTA, has reported growing impatience with South Africa over delays in amending AG 8.

"We are not at all happy about the way in which AG 8 is misused by certain representative authorities," he says.

In the South African Government's view, it would probably be better to wait until the completion of the United Nations supervised elections to let the people of South West Africa decide freely on the constitution.

But Mr Mudge says, "We feel in the interim period the wishes of the majority of the people should be met."

He has accused the SWA National Party of using language, culture and identity to discriminate against others, and has referred in this regard to racially exclusive schools, colleges and hospitals.

One can see the dilemma of the South African Government.

If it interferes with the White second-tier authority by acceding to the DTA's demands, it would face the outrage of conservative Whites not only in the territory but in South Africa as well.

But if it rejected the DTA's demands, it would alienate its chief ally in the territory.

Against ethnicity

Meanwhile, some of the DTA's members are opposed to ethnicity altogether.

The DTA President, Mr Kalangula, is the leading voice in this regard.

He wants an end to the system whereby 11 ethnic groups each has its own authority and suggests the territory be divided, instead, into provinces. He also wants the DTA to become a single, fully-fledged party rather than an alliance of 11 ethnically-based parties.

With his Owambos representing over 50 percent of the population, this would mean that his people would dominate the party.

This may be one of the reasons for his proposal besides opposition to ethnicity.

The DTA head committee has rejected both ideas, but we have not heard the last of these matters. The DTA itself is in a fix.

While it wants AG 8 amended or interpreted to its satisfaction, it risks a White walk-out from the alliance if there is interference with the White second-tier authority or there are moves to abolish the remaining vestiges of apartheid.

Conversely, if it does not change the present situation, it will alienate the Black electorate which constitutes 90 percent of the voters.

Either way, therefore, it stands to lose.

All this potential for trouble has arisen when the Western Five contact group is moving relentlessly towards a UN-supervised election and South Africa must decide, finally, whether to accept a settlement on Western terms or continue what has become a costly border war.

If we have one warning to the people of the territory at this point it is this:

You cannot go divided into an election against Swapo, which must inevitably win if there is no united front against it.

Bear that in mind in the next few months, which may be the run-up to an election which will determine the fate of the territory and its inhabitants.

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA FORCED TO IMPORT GRAIN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Article: "South Africa May Have To Import Grain"]

[Text] The hope that next year South Africa will not have to import grain is rapidly fading. A grain shortage is staring the country in the face, after about 300,000 tons of one of the most promising grain harvests in the Free State in years have already been lost because of drought. Further losses are possible if it does not start to rain quickly.

About 2 months ago, the unofficial estimate from the Grain Council indicated that the country's grain harvest could be in the neighborhood of 2 million tons, which would have meant that South Africa would not have to import grain. Thanks to good weather conditions, the grain harvest in the Western and Southern Cape appeared excellent and growth in its early stages also appeared promising in the Free State.

However, Mr Dennis van Aarde, general manager of the Grain Council, told DIE BURGER yesterday that it has been estimated that 300,000 tons of the Free State harvest have already been lost. The harvest had been one of the most promising in history, and if conditions had remained favorable, a total South African harvest of 2.5 million tons would have been possible. South Africa's consumption amounts to roughly 2 million tons per year.

The loss of 300,000 tons already means that South Africa will not be able to meet its domestic grain requirements. Grain will probably have to be imported next year. A more accurate estimate of the losses which have already been suffered, will be available later this week.

Rain is urgently needed to save that part of the harvest which has not yet been destroyed by the drought.

Meanwhile farmers in the Western and Southern Cape are busy bringing in a good grain harvest. Conditions during the course of the year were generally favorable. However, in parts of the Southern Cape it was at times so wet that the farmers could not sow or sowed very late. These extremely wet conditions were not always conducive to the growth of the grain either.

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BROTHERS LEAGUE, CHURCH CONNECTION DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Rykie Van Reenen: "Ties with Brothers League Hurt Afrikaner Churches"]

[Text] In a situation, which they believe will take on crisis proportions for South Africa and for the Christian faith in the turbulent eighties, 24 NG [Dutch Reformed] theologians and members have written a volume of essays in search of a clear course for their church in those years, which is to be published this week by Tafelberg Publishers.

The editors are Professor Nico Smith of the Stellenbosch Seminary, Dr Frans O'Brien Geldenhuys, former high official of the executive committee of the General Synod of the NG Church, and Dr Piet Meiring of Pretoria.

The list of contributors represents some of the most lively and most innovative loyal thinking within the church today.

"Critical noises will also be heard about the NG Church," the contributors said in the preface, "but this criticism originates in an emotional solidarity with the church which each of the writers feels very deeply."

Each subject is introduced by one writer and then developed from a different point of view by a second writer.

DIE BURGER is publishing four selections from "Storm Compass." The first one appears today.

As long as the question of the Afrikaner churches and the Afrikaner Brothers League [AB] has not been thoroughly investigated, the church cannot make a contribution to the talks on constitutional change. It would never be clear whether the church was acting in obedience to Jesus Christ or whether perhaps it was only following the Brothers League.

Thus wrote Professor Jacques Kriel, rector of the University of Bophuthatswana who, in addition to being a physician and a philosopher, is also a trained theologian. He is one of the concerned contributors to "Storm Compass."

He said that it is the practical experience of many sensitive synod-goers that during sessions of the synod, members of the Brothers League actively and secretly plot to influence the decisions in a certain direction -- to such an extent that a synod-goer, in his frustration, proposed that the synod decisions be prefaced by the words: "We and the Brothers League have decided ..."

Can a church, asked Professor Kriel, an estimated 60 percent (it could be more!) of whose preachers are members of a secret political-cultural organization, still be the church of Christ? Indeed, it is one of the "basic requirements of the gospel," as Professor Bernard Lategan pointed out in his preceding essay, that a Christian owes his highest obedience and loyalty to Christ and that the church should always maintain a critical distance with regard to politics.

The role of the AB in the church is also questioned from another angle in "Storm Compass." Professor Tom de Koning, head of the Department of Communications at the RAU [Rand Afrikaner University], wrote about the demands made by the times on the Afrikaner member and the more open approach to and tolerance for a divergent point of view, also within their own ranks, which he must get used to.

How much room can there be for this, he asked in turn, in a church where such a high percentage of its preachers belongs to a secret, opinion shaping organization?

Professor Kriel wrote his piece as a commentary on Professor Lategan's essay on the church and constitutional change, in which basic evangelical requirements for society are spelled out. It is important, said Professor Kriel, that we should repeatedly and without fear submit ourselves to the test of such research in order to determine to what extent we are participating in making positions acceptable which do not agree with these basic requirements.

To a greater or lesser degree, this has happened to all churches throughout the centuries -- this has also happened with us, he said.

Through identification with the ruling socio-political, cultural and economic systems of its time, the church has, throughout the course of its history, repeatedly succeeded in gaining socio-political, cultural and economic power and influence, but at the same time it has lost its right to be called the church of Christ.

Throughout the centuries, noted Professor Kriel, it was in this area that the greatest temptations occurred for the church of Christ, and it was here that the church repeatedly denied its Lord.

When he talks about the church in Southern Africa in this context, he means in our situation the Afrikaner church, and more specifically the NG Church. This is the church which occupies the highest position of power as far as numbers and influence are concerned.

"To what extent this also applies to the other (also the English, the colored and the black) churches in the country, I don't know -- it is up to them to do some soul searching."

Professor Kriel said that it is a question here of the nature of the church, and not only of a small technical point which synods could very easily circumvent through majority decisions.

He said that this active interference by members of the Brothers League in synod decisions is not only documentary proof, there is also evidence that it represents a fundamental part of the goals of the AB. In this context, he referred to Professor Pelser's book "The Afrikaner Brothers League: First 50 Years," and to the "Acts and Agenda" of the eighth ordinary session of the Synod of Northern Transvaal and of the Free State Synod of the NG Church, 1979.

"The elementary question is whether a Christian who gives his highest loyalty to Christ and to his fellow believers, may or can in principle be a member of any secret organization. At least in terms of one aspect this organization demands higher loyalty than Christ -- the member must lie about his membership and about the activities of the organization toward his fellow believers and is thus required to purposefully disregard Christ's teaching of absolute integrity (Mathew 5:37)."

"From here, it is only a small step to absolute loyalty to the sectional interests and specific ideology of the organization, which is effectively withdrawn from the continued loving counsel and criticism of our brothers in the body of Christ."

"Membership by Christians in secret organizations also makes it impossible for the church to carry out its mission of reconciliation and to form a bridge between people who otherwise stand worlds apart from each other," as Professor Lategan put it.

"We cannot in all openness and honesty bow down together before the same Lord in a confidential situation to search together for the truth and the will of our Lord regarding our situation if some of us are members of a secret organization -- however 'Christian' or 'holy' the goals of that organization may ostensibly be."

"It is impossible in principle for a Christian to be a member of a secret organization, and the church which allows this can no longer act as the body of Christ in this world," wrote Professor Kriel.

Professor De Koning commented on BEELD editor Ton Vosloo and his analysis of the often sad image projected by the church. Professor De Koning sought a reason for this in the fact that the Afrikaners and the government are so strongly associated with the NG Church because of the church's role in the social and political emancipation of the Afrikaners.

"To a large extent, the actions of the Afrikaners are seen as the actions of members of the NG Church, a fact which can be explained by the numerical strength of the church. Now the members are being condemned for the hardness of heart they display, and especially because they do not show the necessary empathy with Christians of a different color."

"This is due substantially to the leadership role played by its preachers in the process of the social and political emancipation of the Afrikaners," said Professor De Koning.

"How much room is there for a more open approach in a church, an estimated 60 percent of whose preachers belong to a secret opinion shaping organization, the Afrikaner Brothers League?"

"The close connection between the NG Church members and officials and the Brothers League, and in turn the close connection between the Brothers League and the government, do not promote the credibility of the Afrikaner believers in talks with other believers. In recent years, this has been one of the strongest factors to have contributed to the negative image acquired by the Afrikaner church within the broader South African society," wrote Professor De Koning.

The three theses of the contributors about the church and the A) are:

- Because the activities of such a powerful instrument of opinion formation such as the Afrikaner Brothers League take place */in secret/* [in italics], the free formation of public opinion is put under restraint. */Fear/* [in italics] that their future careers will be stunted keeps its members from openly and impartially questioning the political and social system in South Africa and from bearing fearless Christian witness.

- The */close connection/* [in italics] between the members and officials of the Afrikaner church and the Brothers League, and the close connection between the Brothers League and the National Party and the government, are causing serious damage to the credibility of the church.

- */Membership/* [in italics], especially by church officials, in the Afrikaner Brothers League is under Christian suspicion for the following reasons:
1. Nothing which takes place according to the norms of God's Word should be secret.
2. The recent publication of the names of members of the Brothers League, among which were a large number of preachers, led to suspicion and group formation within the church, which is damaging to the unity of the church.

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BROEDERBOND NO DANGER TO CHURCHES SAYS LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

THE chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB), Professor Carel Boshoff, yesterday emphatically rejected allegations by some theologians in a book "Storm-Kompas" that the AB was harming Afrikaans churches.

Prof Boshoff reacted in an interview with The Citizen to allegations in the book such as "that synod representatives who are Broederbond members were plotting behind the scenes with a view to influence decisions at synod meetings" and "that it was impossible for a Christian to be a member of a secret organisation".

He said: "The whole reference to the AB is subject to the main theme of the book."

A lot of unnecessary dust has been kicked up regarding the AB's alleged role in church affairs, Prof Boshoff said, adding: "I think the dust should first settle so that we can give attention to the actual problems of the Afrikaans churches."

"The allegation that the confidentiality of the Christian belief was not in tune with secrecy, was grabbed

from thin air.

"Our daily life is full of various forms of confidentiality. One gets it in normal business practice and in the daily activities of the public service."

"Even Afrikaans church council meetings are closed meetings and confidentiality and secrecy surrounds the procedures of newspapers with a view to protecting sources of information."

"And no-one blames these organisations, including the Afrikaans churches, for functioning confidentially," he stressed.

Prof Boshoff also emphasised that the AB "has never been so absolutely closed that people who have interests in it do not have the opportunity to discuss their problems."

"The government as well as the three major Afrikaans

churches have on more than one occasion investigated the AB at the request of the respective synods — investigations that were conducted by people who were not members of the AB."

"All possible co-operation was given to them by the AB and without exception their findings were positive."

Prof Boshoff revealed yesterday that the AB was at present being "investigated" by the synod of the Northern Transvaal NG Kerk.

"There is currently yet another discussion between the AB and the synod of the church in the northern Transvaal and it is taking place at the request of the synod."

He rejected as, "untrue" statements in the theologians' book "that people cannot freely express them-

selves with regard to the church's attitude towards politics, because their standing in the church could be affected."

"This allegation is simply untrue because various key positions in the Afrikaans churches are currently held by people who do not belong to the AB," he claimed.

"The AB is not attached to any political party and does not function as an instrument of any party. AB members are in fact representative of various political parties," Prof Boshoff revealed.

CSO: 4700/301

CONTINUED DESEGREGATION IN SPORTS ALLEGED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE BLACKMAILING and blacklisting of sportsmen who come out, or are scheduled to play here, has taken an even uglier turn.

Jimmy Connors has been forced out of next week's Sigma Open tournament at Ellis Park because of threats to his life and the lives of his wife and son.

Wojtek Fibak, Vitas Gerulaitis are out as well.

Both because of pressure on them not to play.

The anti-apartheid crowd crow. They have scored a major victory, they say.

Sam Ramsamy, chairman of Sanroc (the South African Non-Racial Olympic Council) claims it is just the beginning.

"You thought you had won when India allowed Geoff Cook and Geoff Boycott to play there. We'll talk again."

This is the very same Ramsamy whose boycotts have brought hate and venom into world sport.

Who has played a leading role in devis-

ing ways in which to blackmail top sportsmen and showbiz personalities into not coming here.

Who sees nothing wrong in denying the individual the right to play where he likes, against whom he likes, in the true traditions of sports freedom.

Who sees nothing wrong in denying the entertainer the right to perform where he likes, in front of whatever audiences wants to hear or see him, in the true traditions of artistic freedom.

And now death threats are added to the armoury of hate which the sports blackmailers use against people who are prepared to come here to play whatever game is their sport and their livelihood.

Thus the anti-apartheid mob progresses from boycotts, to blacklists, to death threats.

Not that we think overseas sports stars should take these threats seriously.

No-one would dare lift a hand to Jimmy Connors; no-one would dare harm any other player, either, because he is due to play here.

Besides, top players who believe in freedom must stand up to threats and pressures, whatever their nature, because if they do not, they are allowing that precious freedom to be undermined; they are allowing themselves to fall victim to the Mafia of the non-sporting underworld.

Meanwhile, we must not be depressed by what has happened to the Sigma Open.

Our sportsmen have long been harassed by Ramsamy and people like him.

But we cannot and must not falter.

We must continue to end discrimination in sport here, even if there is a backlash caused by the refusal of the anti-South African groups and their supporters to accept that sport

is now mixed and our sportsmen deserve to be allowed back into international competition.

Our sportsmen must continue to fight the battle for sports freedom and their return to international sport, however hard the road back remains.

But we must also fight the battle at home with greater energy — the battle not only to end the last vestiges of discrimination, but also against those organisations which still bedevil our relations with other countries; which still create stumbling blocks to our return to world sport; which still keep their players apart, in a form of racialism-in-reverse, because they will not have anything to do with the legitimate controlling bodies of sport here.

The time has come to take the gloves off.

To fight these organisations and their allies abroad with the same ruthlessness they show towards our sportsmen.

NEED FOR GROUP AREAS COMMITTEE DISCUSSED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 16

[Editorial: "Thorough Investigation Necessary"]

[Text] With the announcement of the names of the members of a technical committee, which will study the Group Areas Act and related laws, regulations and ordinances, the minister of community development has taken a badly needed step. It is high time for a decisive response to the contradictions, bottlenecks, and especially the dissatisfaction and friction caused by the application of the laws in question.

Minister Pen Kotze made it clear in his announcement that the principle of separation of residential areas and the orderly formation and development of communities as such would not be touched, but that a study would be made of possible amendment, adjustment, consolidation, rationalization and streamlining of the laws in question. The other laws to be touched are the Slum Act, the Separate Facilities Act, the Community Development Act, the Housing Act and numerous regulations and ordinances.

In the past, the Group Areas Act itself, and especially its implementation, have aroused strong opposition and criticism from the colored national groups. The Erika Theron Committee found that the implementation of that law has produced serious grievances among the Coloreds, while the large scale moving of blacks -- to clear up "black patches" in white areas -- has given South Africa intensely negative publicity, especially abroad, in spite of its positive intentions. In terms of the latter, the government has already given its assurance that this will never again be done without consultation with the people involved.

The problems which have arisen lately are of an extremely complicated nature, as they were often associated with more than one law or regulation. For example, both the Group Areas Act and the Liquor Act came up when decisions had to be made on the normalization of sports relations. There are still some difficulties to be ironed out.

The committee has a difficult task. It will, among other things, have to give attention to the existence of areas where national groups are mixed -- so-called gray areas -- and the insistence that they should be recognized as such and even be expanded. Also the legal rights of various national groups within an area and the question of whether this should also include the right to housing, is one of the questions which deserves urgent attention.

What is also especially necessary is greater clarity, which could be promoted by the consolidation of divergent legislation.

SOUTH AFRICA

INVESTIGATIVE COMMITTEE ON GROUP AREAS ACT NAMED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Nov 81 p 15

[Article: "Investigation of Areas Act: Names Known"]

[Text] The names of the members of the technical committee set up at the request of the Presidential Council to study the provisions of the Group Areas Act and other related legislation with an eye to possible amendments, were made known yesterday by Mr Pen Kotze, minister of community development.

They are: Judge Jan Strydom of the Windhoek High Court, president; and Messrs S.W. van Wyk, president of the Group Areas Council, G.F. Smalberger, former chief constitutional law advisor, and P.D. McEnery, general manager in the Department of Community Development. Mr McEnery is the secretary.

The committee's task is "accepting and maintaining the assumption that South African society can best be regulated and served on the basis of the traditional way of life of residential area separation according to the principles of a healthy and orderly community formation and development, and without detracting from the existence of their own villages, urban and rural areas and the community life of the various national groups, to inquire into the Group Areas Act and related laws, such as the Slum Act, the Separate Facilities Act, the Community Development Act and the Housing Act, proclamations and regulations issued pursuant to those laws, as well as related ordinances."

The study is to be carried out with an eye to "recommendations for possible amendments, adjustments, consolidation, rationalization or streamlining of such laws in the light of identifiable deficiencies, bottlenecks, areas of friction and contradictions in the implementation and application of these laws."

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BUSINESS LEADER CALLS FOR MORE PROTECTIVE TARIFFS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 26

[Article by Peter Moscardi: "'Beware the Predators'"]

[Text]

A STRONG case can be made against those foreign manufacturers who, when it suits them, dump cut-priced goods on the local market and, unlike those who live and work here, do not have the interests of the South African economy at heart.

Addressing a gathering to mark the opening of Sappi Kraft's new R20-million paper mill at Milnerton earlier in the week, Basil Landau, Sappi's chairman, suggested that the time had come to have another look at South Africa's tariff protection system.

"Our tariff protection system should be examined with a view to using selective import controls to protect those companies that are backing South Africa's future," he said.

Mr Landau described foreign manufacturers who export cut-priced goods to South Africa as "commercial

predators, looking for a quick kill".

The Sappi mill will provide the Western Cape with its first on-the-spot source of Kraft liner and fluting material for the corrugated boxes that carry the area's products and produce to other parts of the country and abroad.

An urgent need exists for South African industrialists to create new jobs, said Mr Landau.

"But the need goes deeper than that. We not only have to expand employment opportunities, we have to locate these opportunities where they will do the most good.

"The present decentralisation incentives did not allow Sappi to locate this mill in a non-urban area. But consolation can be drawn from the fact that the Government has indicated it will soon be introducing a new plan for the promotion of decentralisation."

CSO: 4700/301

WHITES INJECT CASH INTO SOWETO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso]

[Text]

WHITE investors are injecting money into Soweto to help the city's development.

In the past White money entered Soweto in the form of loans to Black individuals.

Now that Whites are legally permitted to form partnerships with Blacks to go into business in the urban Black residential areas, some Whites are taking advantage of this arrangement to invest in those areas, according to Mr John Mkize, a member of the Soweto Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said business opportunities and the general development of the area was a temptation to Whites to enter it to compete with the Blacks.

There was a suspicion that Blacks who claimed to have raised large sums of money to go into business in the townships were being used as fronts by Whites who want to trade in Soweto.

These Blacks were tied to stringent written agreements by their financiers, who employed the Blacks as managers to create an im-

pression that the business was Black-owned, while the Whites observed the business operations at a distance, he said.

A Black and White partnership which has come out into the open was announced in Johannesburg yesterday.

It is a legal partnership between Mr Steve Kgame, a Dobsonville community councillor and former photographer/writer, and Mr Jeremy Birkett, managing director of Cinema Management Services.

They have entered into a legal partnership, in which Mr Kgame owns 51 percent of the shares, while Mr Birkett takes 49 percent.

The partners have converted a community hall in Dobsonville in greater Soweto into a modern cinema, which starts business on Tuesday, November 24.

Mr Kgame said yesterday at a Press conference that discussions between himself and Mr Birkett to enter into the cinema partnership started in 1978.

Since then discussions

with the authorities to approve the partnership have been going on and they had to go through a lot of red tape.

"We had to go through 13 different offices to get permission to start the business," Mr Kgame said.

"We have spent about R23 000 on the renovation and conversion of the hall to a proper cinema to give it a competitive appearance to cinemas in the city."

BOP DEFICIT COULD REACH R4-BILLION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28

[Text]

THE deficit on the current account of the South African balance of payments could exceed R4-billion in 1981, compared to a R2,8-billion surplus in 1980. Finance Minister Owen Horwood said yesterday.

Speaking at the Financial Mail annual Investment Conference, he said the objectives of curbing inflation and correcting the balance of payments disequilibrium must now be accorded a higher policy priority, even if this had a certain pro-cyclical retraining effect on the economy in the short term.

Horwood said the current account of the balance of payments was likely to record a further deficit in 1982, but this could shrink progressively during the year and could even move into surplus if the gold price were to move up again.

"In view of the continued deficit expected on the balance of payments on current account, capital movements to and from South Africa

will play a particularly important role in 1982," he said.

He said these movements would be greatly influenced by the ease or tightness of domestic financial markets and the relationship between domestic and foreign interest rates.

"In this field, the key to success lies in our ability to limit domestic credit expansion to both the Government and private sector, and in maintaining realistic market-related interest and spot and forward exchange rates."

Horwood said if the authorities were successful in this, "we should have little difficulty in financing the anticipated current account deficit in 1982."

The economy has now entered a downward cyclical phase and "there will be no premature reflation or stimulation of the economy."

He said Government revenue in 1982/83 would again be affected adversely by the low gold price and the

continued increase in mining costs.

Horwood said to keep the budget deficit before borrowing to manageable proportions next year, strict control over Government spending would be essential.

He said financing this deficit and the deficit on the current account without losing the authorities' grip on the money supply, "will require even tighter financial discipline and continued high nominal rates of interest in 1982."

Horwood said the rate of growth in real gross domestic product in 1982 would be around two to three percent, against 4 to 4,5 percent this year.

He said the increase in real private consumption expenditure may fall to four percent in 1982, compared with about five percent in 1981 and Government expenditure was unlikely to exceed its current rate of increase of about three percent in real terms. — Reuter.

CSO: 4700/301

BRIEFS

RAND FLOAT MANAGEMENT--South Africa's exchange rate policy will remain one of managed floating and the Reserve Bank's intervention in the market. Through purchases and sales of US dollars, will continue to be viewed as part of overall monetary and financial policy, says Mr Horwood. He told the investment conference: "The effects of exchange rate policy on domestic inflation (currently running at around 16 percent) will at all times be fully taken into account. Horwood said there was a net inflow of R360 during the first nine months of 1981, compared to a net outflow of R2,8 billion in 1980. This inflow of capital in relation to the deficit of about R2,8 billion on the current account during this period meant the net gold and other foreign reserves declined by about 2,4 billion during the first three quarters of 1981. Foreign reserves were augmented by net short-term borrowings of R2,1 billion by the Reserve Bank and other banks during this period. Horwood said: "As this decline in net reserves implies, there was substantial intervention by the Reserve Bank in the foreign exchange market in support of the rand during this period". Nevertheless, the commercial rand still depreciated against the dollar by 23 percent and against a weighted basket of foreign currencies by about 14 percent during the first ten months of 1981, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28]

SHELL TO MINE TUNGSTEN--Shell South Africa has discovered recoverable reserves of tungsten-bearing ore, which in several years could cover the country's entire tungsten requirements, Shell executive-director John Wilson told Reuters yesterday. South Africa currently imports around 800 tons of tungsten ore annually, mostly from Canada, and last produced tungsten domestically in 1969, when 61 tons were recovered. Wilson, who becomes chairman of Shell SA next March, said the company's Anglo-Dutch parent had given the go-ahead for a full-scale feasibility study in the Upington district of the Cape Province, after the success of initial tests. The cost of importing tungsten is only around \$100,000 a year, industry sources said, but the strategic importance would be immeasurable, they noted, should a trade embargo be imposed on South Africa. Wilson declined to detail what amount of recoverable reserves Shell had discovered, but a company spokesman estimated capital expenditure of about R25-million would be needed to exploit the mine. A company spokesman said if the new feasibility study proved successful, and everything else ran on schedule, the mine should be operational in the second half of 1984. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 22]

FIREARMS THEFTS--Thieves raided a Bothaville garage and Viljoenskroon shop and escaped with 41 firearms, ammunition and a bakkie valued at more than R15 000 on

Monday night. It was the second incident in the northern Free State within two months in which firearms were stolen. Fifty-eight firearms were stolen from the Vredefort cooperation in September. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 7]

ESCOM EXPENDITURES FOR DECADE--In this decade, Escom will spend about R14 000-million, in 1981 money terms, on new projects and variations of old projects. Over two-thirds of this money will be spent locally, Jan Smith, chairman of Escom said in Johannesburg yesterday. Addressing the Financial Mail Investment Conference, Mr Smith said Escom's current expansion programme rated among the highest in the world. Because of this competition, among overseas suppliers for business from Escom was keen and orders were placed at attractive terms. Mr Smith also pointed out that the generation of electricity in South Africa was an expensive undertaking. It cost, for example, R700 to install one kilowatt of generating capacity at present-day prices. Escom has to make an investment of about R7 000 in order to supply a middle class house with a possible maximum demand of 10 kW. He also pointed out that although the domestic energy sector was relatively small in relation to some other sectors of the economy, a marked growth rate had appeared in this sector, especially during recent years. Fixed investments in the energy sector in 1960 amounted to less than R60-million. In 1980 this amount has increased to over R3 400-million. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 p 28]

ARMS FACTORY AT AMANZIMTOTI--The police raided a fire-arms factory at Amanzimtoti on the Natal south coast early yesterday, confiscating three .303 rifles and a number of weapons which were in the process of being assembled. During the raid, a 60-year-old African man was arrested and is expected to appear in court shortly. The raid was a sequel to the arrest of six Black men and an Indian at a police road-block near Port Shepstone on Sunday. The police set up the road-block near the town and stopped a car shortly afterwards, finding several fire-arms when they searched the vehicle. The driver and his passengers were arrested. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 7]

SA-ISRAEL TIES--Continued and expanded economic ties between South Africa and Israel would be in the interest of both countries, the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said yesterday. Speaking at the annual meeting of the SA-Israel Chamber of Economic Relations in Johannesburg, he emphasised the importance of a regular air service between the two countries. He said the most important factor in the continued co-operation was the regular air service provided by the two countries' national airlines. "Despite being beset with problems both economic and political, we have kept this 'airbridge' open and will, needless to say, continue to do so despite the efforts of those countries or agencies antagonistic to us and who strive for our isolation and downfall." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 3]

HIGHER PETROLEUM PRICES--The price of petroleum products will be increased by 4,6 cents a litre retrospectively from November 1, but the increase will not be passed on to the consumer. Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, last night said in a statement the increase would be financed, as far as possible, by the Equalisation Fund, "which means that pump prices will not be adjusted at this stage". "This increase is inevitable as a result of the unfavourable exchange rate between the American and South African monetary units which is presently, at

a rate of 1,04, much more unfavourable than the rate of 1,19 in April this year, on which the previous price adjustments were based." "The prices of petroleum products in the Republic are closely linked to the exchange rate and the latter will determine the period during which, as well as the extent to which, the Equalisation Fund will be able to absorb the effects of exchange rate adjustments. At the present rate of 1,04 it is still possible for the fund to absorb the price increase of 4,6 cents a litre until about the end of March, 1982. "The capability of the Equalisation Fund to finance this increase can be attributed to the considerable successes which have been achieved during the recent past in negotiations for more favourable oil prices." Mr De Klerk said the Equalisation Fund had thus been strengthened to such an extent that the negative effects of the rate of exchange for the present, and depending of future up or downward rate adjustments, could be neutralised temporarily for the future. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Nov 81 pp 1-2]

CHURCH ON ISSEL'S REDETENTION--Church leaders have criticised the re-detention of banned community leader, Mr Johnny Issel, under Section Six of the Terrorism Act as "particularly vicious and objectionable." The directors of the Churches Urban Planning Commission, the Rev Des Adendorf yesterday called for Mr Issel to be brought to court or released. "Johnny was a valuable and respected member of our organisation and he was helping people to cope with their problems. "We do not believe he was involved in illegal or violent activities. His detention seems to be purely vindictive," he said. Bishop Steven Naidoo, the auxiliary Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, said: "Detention without trial should not be countenanced in society. People should be allowed to have access to the proper legal procedures and any allegations against them should be contested in a court of law where they have a right to defend themselves." Mr Issel was detained on November 2 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act at the offices of the Churches' Urban Planning Commission in Hanover Park. His detention order under Section 22 was due to expire on Sunday. This is the fourth time Mr Issel has been detained. In 1973 he was banned for five years and last year he was banned for three years. Mr Issel's wife, Shaheida, claimed on Tuesday she and her seven-year-old daughter, Leila, were being "harassed" by the Security Police. Mrs Issel said the Security Police had visited her Hanover Park home on Monday to question Leila. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 11]

NO TOP NP CHANGES--The Transvaal National Party head committee meeting on November 28 in Pretoria where the three deputy chairmen and the executive (dagbestuur) are to be elected, is likely to be a quiet occasion without or with very few changes at the top structure, according to informed observers. The Citizen understood the Transvaal party leadership is in favour of retaining the existing deputy chairmen without causing a disruption without good cause. The three deputy chairmen, Mr Fanie Botha, Mr Hendrik Schoeman and Mr F W de Klerk, are therefore likely to be re-elected to their positions in the Transvaal NP hierarchy. It is expected that the attitude Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal NP leader, adopted at the recent Transvaal congress that party unity must be given high priority, will prevail at the head committee meeting. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

LOWER GDP GROWTH--The growth rate in the real gross domestic product will be lower in 1982 than in 1981, Mr Danie Steyn, Deputy Minister of Finance said in Johannesburg last night. Referring to economic prospects in South Africa for the immediate

future, Mr Steyn said with adequate control on the rate of growth of the money supply and the rate of increase in Government expenditure, the inflationary pressure caused by the excessive monetary demand, would be reduced somewhat. Simultaneously, the shortage of skilled labour and the continuous upward pressure on wages and salaries would ease somewhat, with an advantageous effect on imports and on inflation. M Steyn predicted that the South African economy would in the immediate future go through a period of consolidation and adaptation. He said the emphasis that the authorities were now placing on a proper control over the rate of growth of the money supply was most certainly not aimed at pressing down the real rate of growth below the level which the productive factors could sustain, but was rather aimed at a balanced economic growth rate where the claims on real goods and services could be met, without unduly increasing the rate of inflation. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 5]

IMPALA PLATINUM CUTBACK--Impala Platinum is cutting production by around 10 to 15 percent in an effort to improve the world supply/demand imbalance, managing-director Robert Bovell told Reuters yesterday. Bovell said the company started to implement the cuts last month and noted out-put was currently around five percent down. In the annual report, dated September 3, the company said production was running at about 940 000 ounces per annum. The cut was aimed at supporting the world platinum price, he said, which has fallen to \$379 an ounce, against the producer selling price of \$475. Bovell said the company had set no time limit on the lower rate of out-put. He noted, however, it was unlikely to be increased until the western economies begin to recover, which he saw as unlikely before the end of next year. Both Impala and Rustenburg Platinum Holdings have been able to resist cutting their producer price, despite the fall in the free-market level, due to long-term contracts with customers, Bovell added. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Nov 81 p 21]

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ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT MEETS KAUNDA--Visiting Portuguese president, General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, today paid a courtesy call on President Kaunda. In a brief ceremony at State House President Kaunda presented his counterpart with a copper (?table) and a number of other smaller items. The Portuguese president also presented Dr Kaunda with some carpets. [Excerpts] [CA301446 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Nov 81]

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